

...the above will be an actual expense to his owners; he will cut him out of home; and therefore, he must in self defense get rid of him. Thus you see by your own legislation, and from the single fact that our government embraced the opportunity to push forward the India enterprise, more is doing to bring about a general emancipation of the blacks than all other countries put together. This motive has influenced many of our first men to sustain it, as I have no doubt it has induced a large portion of the Free Trade party in the West to oppose your Tariff.

I remain truly yours,
R.
From the Nashville Banner.
MR. JEFFERSON AND A
TARIFF.

A contemporary brings to our mind the following additional endorsement of the Tariff policy by Mr. Jefferson, which had escaped our memory. It is an extract from his celebrated report of Dec. 14, 1793, and is sufficiently explicit, we should think, to settle the position of the author in the minds of the most skeptical:

"But should any nation, contrary to our wishes, suppose it may better find its advantage by continuing its system of prohibitions, duties, and regulations, it behooves us to protect our citizens, their commerce and navigation, by counter prohibitions, duties and regulations also. Free commerce and navigation are not to be given in exchange for restrictions and vexations, nor are they likely to produce a relaxation of them."

"The following principles, being founded in reciprocity, appear perfectly just, and to offer no cause of complaint to any nation."

"1. Where a nation imposes high duties on our productions; or prohibits them altogether, it may be proper for us to do the same by theirs; first, burdening or excluding those productions, which they bring here in competition with our own of the same kind; selecting next, such manufactures as we take from them in greatest quantity, and which, at the same time, we could the soonest furnish to ourselves, or obtain from other countries; imposing on them duties, lighter at first, but heavier and heavier afterwards, as other channels of supply open. Such duties having the effect of indirect encouragement to domestic manufactures of the same kind, may induce the manufacturer to come himself into these States, where cheaper subsistence, equal laws, and a vent of his wares, free of duty, may ensure him the highest profits from his skill and industry. And here it would be in the power of the State Government to co-operate essentially, by opening the resources of encouragement, which are under their control; extending them liberally to artists in those particular branches of manufacture, for which their soil, climate, population, and other circumstances, have matured them; and fostering the precious efforts and progress of household manufacture, by some patronage, suited to the nature of its objects, guided by the local information they possess, and guarded against abuse by their presence and attentions. The oppressions on our agriculture, in foreign ports, would thus be made the occasion of relieving it from a dependence on the counsels and conduct of others, and of promoting arts, manufactures and population at home."

There! what think our anti-tariff, Jefferson-loving, manifesto-Loco-focos of that? Does it not look like Whiggery? And yet it is from the pen of Thomas Jefferson. Should the time come, says Jefferson, when any nation shall "suppose it may better find its advantage by continuing its system of prohibitions, duties and regulations, it behooves us to protect our citizens, their commerce and navigation, by counter prohibitions, duties and regulations." And has not that time come? Let facts tell. Our imports last year amounted to \$127,000,000; on which we imposed and collected duties amounting in all to some fourteen millions of dollars or about eleven per cent, on the aggregate. During the same year our exports of home products, mainly agricultural, amounted to \$91,000,000; on which foreign nations imposed duties amounting to one hundred and thirty-three dollars, or at the rate of 120 per cent, on the total value! Let the agricultural classes think of these facts.

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.

1. That the Loco-foco States of the Union are the worst governed, and the most heavily taxed.

2. For examples of this, look to Mississippi: the first to repudiate a non-interest debt; to refuse to pay even the interest on her debt, and driving her population from her limits by heavy taxation; to Alabama, with a debt of ten millions; to Pennsylvania with a debt of thirty-eight millions of dollars. The stocks of all these Loco-foco States are sunk fifty per cent., while the Whig city of Philadelphia maintains the credit of her stocks at par or nearly so.

3. That the Loco-foco States tax the most extravagant in the expenditure of the public moneys.

4. That the only three States in the Union which have no debt, are the Whig States of Delaware, Connecticut and Rhode Island.

5. That the Whig Administration of John Q. Adams, spent on an average but eleven millions of dollars a year while that of Mr. Van Buren, in his first year, spent \$33,451,341, three times the average annual expenditure of Mr. Adams.

6. That they are opposed to sustaining the common schools in the different States, by distributing the revenue of the public lands.

7. That they are opposed to a National currency by which a man may travel from Maine to Georgia without losing a cent by discount.

8. That their policy is destructive, and opposed to every great measure of National prosperity.

9. That, when they took possession of the National Government, they found us a happy and prosperous people, and that in twelve years they destroyed our currency, broke down the industry and trade of the country, and left us a suffering and complaining nation, weeping at the folly of our rulers.

THE PROSPECT BRIGHTENS!

From the Troy Whig.

The 13th of Ohio already begins to produce a salutary effect upon New York. The Whigs of the Empire State at last perceive that on them the duty again devolves of staying the tide of Loco-focism, and turning it back into its legitimate channels. Their old war-spirit revives at the thought. The veterans of the GRAND ARMY of 1840 again gather round their Eagles. The young warriors are rallying in every valley, and on every hill-side. The din of preparation begins to resound through the State, awakening those who sleep, and stimulating to action by fresh inducements, those who are up and doing. To Arms! To Arms! is every where the cry.

Well is it that it is so. The alarm bell with its "muted storm-voice" cannot ring out too loud—the trumpet cannot sound too fiercely—the spirit-stirring drum and ear piercing life cannot strike upon the hearing too sharply in the present crisis. New York must STAND FIRM, or all is lost! New York must STAND FIRM, for the country will again be deluged by the black waves of Loco-focism rolling their pestilential, Dead Sea waters over the reviving industry of the people, and poisoning and suffocating the very germ of the nation's strength. No matter if every other State in the Union bows before this noxious blast. So long as New York holds herself erect, and stays the progress of the Destructive principle, ALL WILL BE WELL. Her two millions of freemen will form a reserved corps of Republicans powerful enough in any emergency, to keep the field until the next Presidential election shall again rally the great army of Harrison under the banner of Harry of the West.

We say, "the prospect brightens."—And we say it without exaggeration. For, so far as our own, and the neighboring counties are concerned, the spirit which pervades the Whig ranks, is of the most enthusiastic character. The Young Lion of the West, also is beginning to growl at the evil genius of Loco-focism approaches his territory, and will soon put his huge paw upon him and crush him. In the Southern tier of Counties, the old fires are blazing up again, and bid fair to light up a general conflagration from the banks of the Hudson to the shores of Lake Erie. The long "neglected" North is also rallying in support of her Brads; nor do the fires of her furnace rekindle by the benign influence of the Tariff, burn more brightly than does the indomitable Whig spirit in the breasts of her hardy sons. Every where in fine, the OLD GUARD are sounding to arms with their ancient energy. "The war-cry is pealing from a thousand hills, and on the 5th of November they will re-assert their claim to the proud title of the Bravest of the Brave. "The old guard never surrenders."

From the New Orleans Bee.

There never has been a struggle so unequal as that which the Whigs have maintained during the present fall. In the first place, with an executive, elected by themselves, exerting the patronage of his high office against them, they have had to contend against the seductions of power and the emoluments of place which have ever been found powerful enough to withdraw the time-serving and mercenary from the support of any cause. Add to these the lapse of such a man as Daniel Webster and the flagrant apostasy of John C. Spencer (the conduct of the former "affects us more nearly") and we have a key to the disgust that has taken possession of the minds of many Whigs who for a space have abandoned all connection with politics or politicians.

The defection of Mr. Webster we regard in the light of a national calamity; his genius, his vast attainments, his eloquence and his fame, had become part and parcel of the national property. That he should have volunteered to sacrifice the first and tarnished latter, is a matter deeply deplorable, as affecting the aggregate wealth of the State in her great men. It was one of those marvellous eccentricities that bring the greatest minds to the level of the weakest; an occasion for deep humility and mortification for the weakness of human nature. That the course of such a person could be regarded with indifference; that his genius should only excite admiration or his abasement wonder, was not to have been expected. Such has not indeed been the case. We have felt the force of his character upon the public mind in one defect already, and may have to acknowledge it in another—not that his late speech has converted a single man from the Whig to the Loco-foco cause but that the consternation of a portion of the Whigs was so overwhelming, as to deprive them for the moment of all desire to mingle in the canvass.

It may be also that Mr. Spencer has a larger influence in some portions of New York than to us accord him.—

His tergiversations, and his palpable desertion of principle in applauding those very sets of Mr. Tyler whom in his cabinet, he denounced with scorching invectives before his conscience had been soothed by that most potent morphine—office, ought to render his late letter a harmless piece of prosy sophistry. Whatever weight Mr. Spencer has in New York, will of course be thrown in the Loco-foco scale; but it is ever so small, in a close contest it may divide the issue, and he has selected the period for his desertion most aptly to produce the greatest harm with the smallest means.

When in connection with these things, we consider the circumstances which at this time unite the entire Loco-foco party, it must be confessed that the darkest hour in our destiny is now. The Whigs had not had time to recover from blows dealt them by their own friends, or those who professed to be such. The Loco-focos have not yet taken any of those steps in their organization that must produce divisions and discontent in their ranks.

We are in the worst condition for the full exhibition of our strength; they are in the best for the entire command of theirs. Henceforward our situation must improve, whilst theirs will grow worse. When they designate their candidate for the Presidency, we venture to say that their troubles will make ours appear light. If they succeed with their usual address in bringing free trade and tariff Loco to concentrate upon one man (a matter of doubtful issue) they will at least unite the Whigs in such a way as will make any future victory over us an occasion for Chapman's lustiest efforts.

Let the fall elections terminate as they may, we draw no inference from the result of the ultimate defeat of the Whig party. We have abundant incidental causes to overwhelm us temporarily, without attributing defeat to the weakness of our forces. A strong man may be paralyzed for a moment so that a weaker one may overcome him. So it has been with the Whigs.

It begins to be more and more apparent that a breach in the Van Buren party must take place, unless Mr. Calhoun is the candidate. The claims of our favorite Col. Johnson, seem to be wholly disregarded, and the contest in the East and South is narrowed down to Van Buren or Calhoun. The friends of Mr. Van Buren are for a convention; but the friends of Calhoun though they believe him to be the favorite of his party, are not willing to trust the secret machinery of the cunning Albany regency. They know absolutely that a convention would decide the matter for Van Buren, and they, therefore, decline a convention absolutely. The friends of Calhoun alleged that Van Buren would not be sure to carry the Northern States, while they feel certain that they cannot give him the South. His vote for the tariff of 1823, and the vote of Silas Wright, and others of his especial friends would cause him to be very coolly received in the South. No better proof could be desired that Mr. Calhoun will not abide the dictation of a convention than the fact that the Edgefield Advertiser, published in Mr. Calhoun's own neighborhood, has unfurled the Calhoun banner, with the emphatic inscription, "not subject to the action of any convention," inscribed upon its folds. "We have this day," says that paper, "hoisted the flag under which we intend to do battle in the coming contest. We are, and we hope always to be, the supporters of Southern men and Southern measures; therefore we unhesitatingly say, that we have placed at the head of our columns the name of Hon. John C. Calhoun, as our first and only choice, as a proper person to fill the responsible office of President of the United States, without the action of any convention."

John Jones copies the following conundrum and solution:

"Why is John Tyler like Balaam's ass?—Boston Amer.

"Because, unlike his reckless and unconscionable leaders, he has the fear of the Lord before his eyes?"

New Albany [a.] Democrat.

Now, this likening his master to an Ass is a piece of insinuation worthy of the Court where John got his cap, bells, bauble, sword of lath, and the motley that he wears.

For our part, without the aid of this Court interpreter, we should have been entirely puzzled; Mr. Tyler being, on our apprehension, as like one ass as another.

But we comprehend, now that the radiant Mr. Jones has enlightened us: Mr. Tyler is of all asses like Balaam's; a prophet rode him.

Yes; we remember now that, at the Harrisburg Convention, he took Mr. Clay upon his assine back; and when he found he could not carry him he brayed most piteously.—Rich. Whig.

ANOTHER FATAL DUEL.—It seems that New Orleans is not the only place where the sin of duelling is practised. The Philadelphia Gazette of the 9th ult. gives an account of a deadly duel which took place on that morning, on the island opposite Burlington, between two midshipmen of our navy. One of the combatants, named Knapp, was said to belong to Philadelphia, was killed the first fire. The name of his antagonist is Ryan. The parties were under orders, awaiting their examination at the naval academy.

The Journal of commerce says those persons who intend to take the benefit of the bankrupt law had better be about it, as there is good reason to think that it will be repealed at the next session.

DEMOCRATIC WHIG.

ST. RICHARD HENRY BROWN.
COLUMBUS, NOVEMBER 17, 1853.
FOR THE FRIENDS OF THE UNITED STATES.
BRIEF STATE-
OF KENTUCKY.

The correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer at Washington states, that Mr. Webster and Mr. Forward will both remain in the Cabinet, unless they be turned out.

DEMOCRATS.

Our opponents seem to feel great satisfaction in arrogating to themselves the exclusive right to be called Democrats whilst they evince not less pleasure in applying to the Whigs the name of Federalists. It may not be uninteresting to take a cursory examination into their claim to this distinction.

The "Democrats" of the present day consist chiefly of the Jackson party and it was whilst his star was in its zenith that his followers set up their exclusive claim to this title.

Upon what principles, and by what acts of his political life Gen. Jackson merited pre-eminently the appellation of the only genuine "Democrat" of his day, we have yet to learn. In the memorable contest for the presidency in 1824, when he was first a candidate, all of his competitors had been prior to that time ranked with the "Democratic" party. Mr. Crawford, Mr. Calhoun, and Mr. Adams had been members of the Cabinet under democratic administrations; and Mr. Clay from his first entrance into public life had been uniformly considered a "Democrat" of the first water.

Notwithstanding these facts, the Hero 'who was born to command' had only to utter the omnipotent declaration I AM THE DEMOCRAT to have his right implicitly admitted to that exclusive distinction. It mattered not that by far the largest portion of the old Federal party had enlisted under his banner, it mattered not that throughout his administration, but especially in his memorable proclamation, he violated almost every principle of Government maintained by the old Democratic party, and adopted the most ultra-doctrines advocated by the Federalists, "the last of the Romans" was the head of the "Democracy" and his obsequious followers the truest of "Democrats."

The Jackson Van Buren men next considered themselves the only legitimate heirs to the title and what was arrogantly assumed, has been at length generally conceded. But before we can consent to yield the name of "Democrats" exclusively to those, who have appropriated it to themselves, we shall require other evidence of their title, than total disregard of the self imposed restraints of the constitution, which, according to the radical doctrines of this party, are but so many tyrannical obstructions to the people's will. According to our ideas of the term "Democracy," it has a much higher meaning than a blind submission to the imperious dictates of an individual, whose personal influence was sufficient, not only to shape the views of his followers to his capricious wishes, but to enable him to trample with despotic sway upon the most firmly established measures of government and the most sacred principles of the constitution. It embraces within its significance something different from an absolute ultram in the political tenets of its professors, something less objectionable in its moral tendency than Republicanism, Dorrism, and a thousand other radical dogmas, which have lately sprung into existence and become the distinguishing characteristics of the self styled "Democrats" of the present day.

The term Loco-foco, which had its origin in the disorder and ultram of Tammany Hall, has been introduced with the agrarian doctrines of the times and is applied to the party who, under the name of "Democrats," advocate these disorganizing principles. The application of the term has given a meaning to the word, and it is now properly descriptive of the characteristics of these modern sans culottes.

But there is something much more comprehensive and rational, something much more elevated and philosophic in the word "Democrat" in its appropriate signification. As distinguishing parties in this country it has its origin in the nature of our government, under which the sovereignty of the people is the recognized basis of our institutions. It regards the will of the people as properly expressed under the written constitutions of the country, it looks to our institutions as established by the voice of a majority, and fully acknowledges the capability of the people for self government, when regulated and restrained by these voluntary and self imposed restrictions. Its objects are the permanent and substantial interests of the country, and its means, the constitutional measures of the government which the people have voluntarily adopted.

Under this definition of "Democracy," which we believe, in accordance with the history and theory of our government, we can see no inconsistency in our assuming the name of "Democratic Whig."

COTTON.

The cotton market will continue greatly depressed. The New Orleans papers of the latest dates, quote the sales as ranging from 4 to 8 cts., according to the quality, and even these rates are above the limits of European orders.

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH.

The old gentleman of the "Columbia Democrat" has repeatedly, in the course of his editorial career, charged Mr. Clay with being an abolitionist. So strong is our worthy cotemporary's regard for truth, that we are perfectly satisfied he was laboring under some delusion when he gave currency to this calumny, and we are sure that upon being convinced of his error, he is too magnanimous not to have taken the earliest opportunity of correcting his mistake and expressing his regret at it. We have therefore been forced to the conclusion that the speech which Mr. Clay lately made at Richmond, Indiana, and in which he gave a full exposition of his opinions on the subject of abolition, most unaccountably have escaped the observation of our neighbor. There is so other way under the sun of accounting for his total silence in regard to it. We know he is too generous not to feel disposed to make reparation for unintentional injustice. We recollect a remarkable instance of his magnanimity in this respect in regard to Mr. S. S. Prentiss upon the same subject. It seems that when he was about leaving Virginia he went to the office of the Richmond Enquirer to obtain advice from Mr. Ritchie as to his future course; he made his wishes known to the veteran of the Enquirer and when he was about leaving him, Mr. Ritchie presented him with a small package securely sealed up, which he told him to take with him without opening it until he should arrive at his destination, and whenever he was at a loss as to what he should say in relation to any distinguished man whom he might oppose, to look at that. Upon opening the package he discovered that it was a form of the charge of "Abolition" stereotyped. Whilst Mr. Prentiss was canvassing this state for Congress this stereotyped form was inserted into the columns of the Democrat without the slightest maliciousness or even malice on the part of the Editor. Mr. P. became indignant, and, in a public address at this place, pronounced and concluded by saying in regard to it, "that the source from which this charge came was too contemptible for his notice but if any individual of respectability would stand forth to defend this base and groundless fabrication, he would cram the fool falsehood down his lying throat." Now this was enough to enrage any man of the slightest sensibility, yet all the meek and gentle editor of the "Democrat" did, was to continue the insertion of the charge of abolition against Mr. Prentiss as soon as he had left the neighborhood.

But to return to Mr. Clay's speech, the circumstances under which it was delivered were so well calculated to be embarrassing, and yet the readiness of the orator was so remarkable and his candor so open and fearless, that independent of the true light in which the subject of slavery is placed, the speech, as a mere specimen of oratory, might be well substituted in the place of some of the long articles in regard to Mr. Clay which are weekly inserted to fill up the columns of the "Democrat."

The most judicious of the Whig prints in New York, express strong hopes of carrying that State at the approaching election. The apathy and indifference, which lost Ohio, have stimulated the Whigs of New York to a vigorous and united action.

From all appearances if the Empire State should not give a Whig majority at their coming election, the contest must be a close.

TEXAS.

This country is not yet relieved of their troublesome neighbors, and preparations for carrying out the war are being made throughout the Republic. The Mexicans are still in the country, and the Houstonian a Texas paper, states that it is reported that Gen. Woll has received a reinforcement and that he intends attacking San Antonio again with a force of from 5 to 6 thousand men.

It is contemplated by the Texans to carry the war into the enemy's country as soon as their preparations are completed.

The Chancery court, which held its session at this place adjourned on Thursday last.

Chancellor Buckner seems to give general satisfaction for the correctness of his decrees and the ability with which he discharges the duties of his station.

It is supposed, at least hoped, that Gov. Tucker will convene the Legislature of the State for the purpose of adopting some remedy for the evils, which result from the existing law in regard to the collection of taxes on land. A more impolitic, injurious, and burdensome system could scarcely be devised than the present one as practised.

The collection by the State of a few dollars by taxes on land in almost every instance costs the owner as many hundred or a thousand his land. This perversion of the spirit of the law might be prevented by the interpolation of the court of Chancery, but as that mode of redress would be expensive to the owners, some general action by the legislature of the State is imperiously required.

THE RELIEF BILL WAS REJECTED.

The Senate in the Tennessee Legislature on the 9th inst., by a vote of 15 to 10.

Moody is distressingly scarce. In making this assertion, we feelingly express the opinion of the community.

The Tropic, which has been lately established in New Orleans as a daily paper seems to be getting on swimmingly. We congratulate it on its flattering success and hail it as a zealous and efficient auxiliary in the Whig cause. The publishers propose publishing a weekly edition for more general circulation in the country.

Mr. Prewitt who formerly conducted the Mississippi Creole with considerable spirit and ability, has issued a prospectus for publishing at Vicksburg a Whig paper to be called "THE HILLS CITY EAGLE."

The Loco-foco prints affect to ridicule the Whig party by calling them the 'coons' and reproaching them with the pageants, which they adopted in the Presidential canvass of 1840.

A long course of maladministration of our Government, most obstinately persisted in, had at length roused a feeling of indignant opposition, which swept through the land in that memorable contest carrying everything before it by its resistless force. The numerous pageants and immense assemblies of the people, that were witnessed in every direction, were not humbugs prepared for the occasion to produce an excitement, but they were the natural offspring of the high wrought enthusiasm, which pervaded the country.

The various emblems of coon skins, cider barrels, log cabins &c. were adopted from some striking incident connected with that exciting contest, and served to relieve the severity of that political struggle by the glee and pleasantry which they afforded. The result was deeply mortifying to the Loco-focos and they endeavor to derive some relief for their painful defeat by attempting to throw ridicule on the Whigs; but let them go on and succeed in getting the name of "coons" generally applied to us and in '44 we shall again show them how easily we shall turn the tables on them.

The next Congress will be a very important one; upon it may possibly devolve the duty of electing the next President of the United States. We have no doubt but that the Loco-focos, when they discover the impracticability of uniting upon any individual of their party, will endeavor to play their cards so that the game shall have to be terminated in the House of Representatives. That the election of President should ever have to pass from the hands of the people to their representatives, is a political misfortune, greatly to be deprecated, but we have the strongest hopes that the Whigs will prevent this difficulty.

Mr. Stephens, the distinguished American traveller, is about publishing another work on Central America.

The Caledonia, from Liverpool, brings intelligence of the ratification, by the government of Great Britain, of the Treaty of Washington, on the 14th of last month. The bearer of the Treaty as ratified by Great Britain was expected to take his departure from England on the 23d ultimo, with the official documents.

MR. WEBSTER.

It is stated in the Boston Mercantile Journal of a late date, that Mr. Webster was expected to leave Boston to resume his official duties at Washington. It further adds in regard to him, "Notwithstanding the many rumors which have been circulating respecting his intention to resign his place in the cabinet, we rejoice to say that we see no reason to suppose that Mr. Webster entertains any intention of leaving his responsible station for the present."

WHIG TRIUMPH IN MOBILE.

The ball is again in motion.—On Monday the 7th inst., an election was held in the city of Mobile for Mayor, common Councilmen, Aldermen, Marshal, Clerk, and Assessor. The Whig candidates were all nominated by the CLAY CLUB of the city, and all the discordant materials that are hostile to Mr. Clay, were brought into one united phalanx and arrayed with the most determined opposition against the nominations. This piebald party, that harmonized in nothing except their rancorous hostility to Mr. Clay, brought their combined efforts to bear in this election, and were so sanguine of carrying the day, that they had obtained a live coon safely stowed away in a cage to be brought out at night and publicly skinned at the public square. Loco-foco orators were engaged to pronounce his funeral eulogy, and every preparation was made to bury him with mock solemnity. But it all would not do, things took a very different turn from what they expected, the entire Whig ticket was elected by a majority of about FOUR HUNDRED, and when the result was made known "the same old coon was left alive and kicking." The issue of this election strongly demonstrates the overwhelming popularity of Mr. Clay in one of the most important cities of the South.

Charles A. Hoppin Esq. has been elected Mayor of the city.

The late success of the Whig ticket in the city of Mobile, fully establishes the importance of the organization of the Whig party in clubs.—The result of that election was doubtless owing to the activity and concerted action of the Clay Club. In times of high party excitement, there is nothing so important as concert, which cannot be so effectually obtained as by the association of individuals into clubs, for effecting the objects they have in view. The triumphant success of the Whigs in 1840, was, in a high degree owing to their perfect organization in clubs, and we hope shortly to see Clay clubs established throughout our State.

It is stated, that Elder Hines and Parson Miller met about ten miles from Providence for the purpose of fighting a duel, the quarrel having originated in some theological dispute. The officers got wind of the business and took them both into custody.

The above paragraph we clip from the Richmond Whig. Whether the statement be true or not, we think the method said to have been adopted by these divines, for settling their theological differences, as rational, and even as christian, as to keep up a perpetual battery of invective and declamation from their pulpits against each other. When words are the mere vehicles of abuse and denunciation, they are but weapons of a different character from pistols, but are directed by pretty much the same feeling, which induces a resort to the latter. We throw out these reflections for the especial benefit of some of the preachers of this place, who instead of inculcating the benign and charitable doctrines of our Saviour, seem to think that the whole duty of an expounder of the gospel of Christ, consists in stimulating the bigotry of their congregations, and in creating a disposition to sectarianism and intolerance, which is rapidly destroying the harmony of society.

There is every prospect at present of the Tombeckbee's soon being in steam-boating order.

BALING COTTON.—Speaking of the practice of baling cotton with iron hoops, and their superiority over that of rope for the same purpose, the Raymond Farmer, of a late date, advances the following as a favorable case in point.—N. O. Pic.

"As a further argument in support of the views here set forth, it may not be out of place to mention that Mr. Joseph Dunbar, of Adams county, used iron bands for his cotton in place of rope, which cotton he shipped to Europe; when the cotton was sent on board the vessel, the captain found that it stowed so much better and was so much less liable to accident and damage than the cotton bound with rope, that he agreed to make a deduction of fifty cents per bale in the price of freight. This is an important item and well worth the attention of planters. Upon the arrival of this cotton in Europe, its good condition excited the surprise and admiration of all who saw it, so much so that the house of Washington Jackson & Co., who were the consignees, wrote Mr. Dunbar a flattering letter, stating that 'the lot of iron-bound cotton arrived in better order than any lot of American cotton previously shipped to their house.'"

MORE SPECIE.—By the ship North Carolina, arrived at this port yesterday from Havre, 315,000 francs in gold was received, consigned to Ambrose Ladree.—Pic.

RETROSPECTION.—The following remarks of a contemporary touch our fancy. In speaking of other days, he says the memory of old times is pleasant—even those times that occurred before we were born. We take an interest in the past which do not take in the future, because we live in the past as moral men, but in the future as eternally progressive beings.—When our affections are absorbed in the past we make a retrograde movement; when in the future, we dignify human nature with the robe of eternal truth.

Men should be temperate in eating, as well as drinking, as the word clearly signifies—temper-ate!—Pic.

A man in Lancashire England, lately sold his wife in public market for twenty-six shillings. Here is a nut for the abolitionists to crack.—Jb.

HIGH MASS TERMS LOW MASS.

From the Madisonian.

"CHEERING."

"We have intelligence, the truth of which cannot be successfully questioned, that President Tyler is rapidly gaining strength among the masses in every State of the Union."

Quoth the bold Madisonian, in its style Addisonian,

"Our master is growing quite strong in the masses."

"In the masses, Sir fool!"

"Come now, sir, that's cool!"

"What mass can he have, unless that of the Ames?"

"But stay! I beg pardon

"And would not be hard on

"A Statesman whose name is the half of his head."

"I forgot there were masses

"When into church paces

"A crowd—the mass called the mass for the dead."

An editor's brain is nothing more than a paper mill!—Pic.